

FDA-ACS INTERFACE

QUANTITY DATA INSTRUCTIONS

Rules and Use

When quantity data is transmitted to FDA it must be structured following the rules stated below and using the appropriate codes defined in the attached tables. If the proper use is not followed, FDA will reject the entry data to ACS and the filer.

The use of quantity data fields was described in the "FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION/CUSTOMS SERVICE ACS INTERFACE PILOT" requirements document of 31 Aug 92.¹ In part it stated, "The number of container units and units of measure are to be shown in decreasing size of packing unit (starting with the larger)." The following information is to further explain the proper use of the quantity data fields. Several examples are also given.

The fields named Units #-Quantity and Units #-Measure in the requirements document are used in pairs to describe the product, using only as many as necessary. There are 6 pairs and the field name for each pair replaces the # with the number of the pair. The Units #-Quantity field contains the number value representing the number of containers or quantity units. The first five pairs are on the FD02 record and the last pair is on the FD04 record.

All quantity codes used for a line must be unique. Thus each of the Units #-Measure fields must be filled with a code not used in any other Unit #-Measure field. Use only as many as necessary, leaving unused fields blank.

The first pair of fields (# = 1) is used to describe the product in terms of largest container (see the attached table of Container Code Units) and the number of those containers.

The next pair (# = 2) is used to describe the contents of one of the containers described in pair 1. For instance, if there is an inner container, it is described in pair 2. The quantity field will contain the number of inner containers in one of the pair 1 containers (not the total amount for the product). The measure field will contain the code for the type of inner container.

The remaining pairs (3 through 5) are used in a similar manner to describe the contents of container in the pair immediately preceding the pair being entered.

The last pair entered must describe the actual amount of product in the smallest container (the container of the immediately preceding pair). This quantity is entered in terms of Quantity Units, which are base units of measure which represent an **actual**

¹See also the CATAIR, Other Government Agencies, OGA-FD02-01 describing the FD02 record.

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recognized physical quantity (see the attached table of Quantity Unit Codes) - also called "Base Units". For instance, you would not want to provide the a Kilogram weight measurement for televisions, but rather the number of pieces (or other count type measurement) represented by an FDA line.

The contents of the smallest container should be used for the Quantity Unit, not the contents of a group of the containers. When the quantities of all but the last pair used are multiplied together, the result should be the total number of smallest containers of the product. Also, if properly entered, the result of multiplying all the quantity values together, should be the size of the shipment in terms of the Quantity Unit.

All six pairs need not be used. Use only the pairs necessary to describe the shipment. Do not leave any blank intermediate pairs. All unused pairs must be at the end of the group. For packaged groups at least the first pair must be used to describe a container. The Quantity Code must be the last unit used in sequence and can only be used as the last unit. If the product is in bulk and the Quantity Codes do not include the bulk container, a description of the container may be omitted.

The Container Codes in the attached table are identical to the "Shipping/Packaging Unit Codes" included in Appendix B of the CATAIR with two exceptions. The container Cage is coded CAG and the container Keg is coded KEG.

Quantity Codes are a compilation of selected HTS, TUSA and FDA Codes. The "Harmonized Tariff Schedule Unit of Measure Abbreviations in Appendix D of the CATAIR should NOT be used as a source of codes as only a portion of those are included as Quantity Codes.

Quantity code units are designated by type of measure. The types are Area, Count, Dosage Unit, Linear, and Weight. Unless otherwise described, these have the common or usual meaning. The Radionuclide quantity units were previously removed from the table. These were not suitable for quantity code units as they described concentrations, not amounts. As stated below concentrations should be stated in the invoice description.

There are now seven acceptable units for count. Dosage units are similar to count and are used for drugs where weight or volume is not available or has no meaning. For these and other products where the strength or concentration of an active ingredient is an important property, the concentration should be included in the invoice description.

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Examples

The following examples show the proper use of the quantity fields. Note, the examples do not include standard ACS/ABI formatting rules, they only show the values which should be used:

1. 2.75 OZ. SPECIAL FLAVOR TOOTHPASTE 80,640 PCS

Units 1-Quantity 80,640
Units 1-Measure TD

Units 2-Quantity 2.75
Units 2-Measure OZ

Field pairs 3 through 6 are not used. The invoiced quantity is identified in terms of count and weight. Both weight (OZ) and count (PCS for Pieces) are base units. Pieces should only be used when physical measure is unavailable or not meaningful. Also, although no container is described on the invoice, it is common knowledge that toothpaste is usually sold in collapsible tubes. Thus TD is used to describe the container and OZ is used as the quantity unit.

2. CTNS FROZEN SEAFOOD-SHIP AT OR BELOW ZERO F.A.H.
2237 X 10# DOVER SOLE FILETS 22,370#NET

Units 1-Quantity 2237
Units 2-Measure CT

Units 2-Quantity 10
Units 2-Measure LB

Field pairs 3 through 6 are not used.

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Examples

3. 75 bundles of 2 cartons each 468.75 pounds net
each carton with 4 boxes of 25 packages
2 ounce Dried Egg Plant

Units 1-Quantity 75
Units 1-Measure BE

Units 2-Quantity 2
Units 2-Measure CT

Units 3-Quantity 4
Units 3-Measure BX

Units 4-Quantity 25
Units 4-Measure PK

Units 5-Quantity 2
Units 5-Measure OZ

In this example, 2 ounce packages of dried egg plant are packed 25 to a box. Each carton contains 4 boxes and the cartons are tied in groups of 2. This amount of detail will usually not be present on the invoice.

In the following example the same shipment is described using fewer containers.

Units 1-Quantity 150
Units 1-Measure CT

Units 2-Quantity 100
Units 2-Measure PK

Units 3-Quantity 2
Units 3-Measure OZ

Note that the 2 OZ base unit is used in both examples of quantity for this product. It is the physical quantity in the smallest container and must be used to describe the product. For example, 150 cartons of 200 ounces each would not be acceptable.

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Examples

4. CASES 12 oz Mineral Water
 1000 24 bottles/case

Units 1-Quantity 1000
Units 1-Measure CS

Units 2-Quantity 24
Units 2-Measure BO

Units 3-Quantity 12
Units 3-Measure FOZ

Fields 4 through 6 are not used. Liquids are measured in fluid ounces or other volumn unit of measure.

5. CASES 1 CONTAINER
 1764 JOHN DOE'S 48/6.125 Ounce Chunk Light Tuna in Water

Units 1-Quantity 1764
Units 1-Measure CS

Units 2-Quantity 48
Units 2-Measure CX

Units 3-Quantity 6.12
Units 3-Measure OZ

Field pairs 4 through 6 are not used. The type of package is not identified in the invoice, but it is common knowledge that tuna is usually packaged in cans. Therefore, CX (cans) is selected as the Unit 2-Measure. The invoice identifies cans size as 6.125 ounce; however the field only allows 2 decimal places, so quantity is rounded using the odd/even rule. (Round up if over 5, down if under 5 and if 5 round up if next higher position is odd or down if next position is even.)

6. 950 Microwave Ovens 24,935.00 POUNDS

Units 1-Quantity 950
Units 1-Measure PCS

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Examples

Here the count is more meaningful than the weight. As there is no information on the packaging and grouping of the ovens, no package information can be entered.

7. Cartons 100 rolls Surgical Gauze
 200 75 square yards per roll

Units 1-Quantity 200
Units 1-Measure CT

Units 2-Quantity 100
Units 2-Measure RO

Units 3-Quantity 75
Units 3-Measure SYD

This is an example of a product measured using an area quantity unit.

8. 100 Cartons 24 Aspirin 100 tablets 325 mg

Units 1-Quantity 100
Units 1-Measure CT

Units 2-Quantity 24
Units 2-Measure BO

Units 3-Quantity 100
Units 3-Measure TAB

In this case, the invoice description contains the strength of the aspirin tablets. The product quantity is listed using the "Tablets" quantity unit code.

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QUANTITY UNIT (BASE UNIT) CODES by Measure Type and Code

The following are quantity codes which describe a measurable amount of product. They have been derived from several sources and are not consistent with any single ACS table.

A sequence of quantity fields must contain one and only one of these codes and it must be in the last quantity set (the BASE UNIT set) transmitted for the line.

<u>Code</u>	<u>QUANTITY UNIT</u>	<u>Measure Type</u>
KM2	1,000 Square Meters	Area
M2	Square Meters	Area
SFT	Square Feet	Area
SQI	Square Inches	Area
SYD	Square Yards	Area
DOZ	Dozen	Count
DPC	Dozen Pieces	Count
DPR	Dozen Pairs	Count
GR	Gross	Count
NO	Number	Count
PCS	Pieces	Count
PRS	Pairs	Count
BOL	Boluses	Dosage
CAP	Capsules	Dosage
SUP	Suppositories	Dosage
TAB	Tablets	Dosage
CM	Centimeters	Length
FT	Feet	Length
KM	Kilometers	Length
LM	Linear Meters	Length
M	Meters	Length
YD	Yards	Length
BBL	Barrels (42 Gallons Ea)	Volume
CFT	Cubic Feet	Volume
CM3	Cubic Centimeters	Volume
CYD	Cubic Yards	Volume
FOZ	Ounces, fluid	Volume

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QUANTITY UNIT (BASE UNIT) CODES by Measure Type and Code

GAL	Gallons (US)	Volume
KM3	1,000 Cubic Meters	Volume
L	Liters	Volume
M3	Cubic Meters	Volume
ML	Milliliters	Volume
PTL	Pints, liquid (US)	Volume
QTL	Quarts, liquid (US)	Volume
CAR	Carats	Weight
CG	Centigrams	Weight
G	Grams	Weight
KG	Kilograms	Weight
LB	Pounds (avdp)	Weight
MG	Milligrams	Weight
OZ	Ounces, weight (avdp)	Weight
STN	Short ton (2000 LB)	Weight
T	Metric Ton	Weight
TON	Long Ton (2240 LB)	Weight
TOZ	Ounces, Troy or Apoth	Weight

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Sorted by Code

The following quantity codes describe containers. These codes are identical to the ACS Shipping/Packaging Unit Codes found in Appendix B of the CATAIR with two exceptions. The container CAGE is coded CAG and the container KEG is coded KEG.

A sequence of quantity fields may contain one or more of these codes. They may not be in the last quantity set transmitted for the line.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Container</u>
AE	Aerosol
AM	Ampoule, Non-Protected
AP	Ampoule, Protected
AT	Atomizer
BA	Barrel (Container)
BB	Bobbin
BC	Bottlecrate, Bottlerack
BD	Board
BE	Bundle
BF	Balloon, Non-Protected
BG	Bag
BH	Bunch
BI	Bin
BJ	Bucket
BK	Basket
BL	Bale, Compressed
BN	Bale, Non-Compressed
BO	Bottle, Non-Protected,Cyl
BP	Balloon, Protected
BQ	Bottle, Protected, Cylnd
BR	Bar
BS	Bottle, Non-Prot Bulbous
BT	Bolt
BU	Butt
BV	Bottle, Protected Bulbous
BX	Box
BY	Board in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
BZ	Bars in Bundle/Bunch/Trus
CA	Can, Rectangular
CAG	Cage
CB	Crate, Beer

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Sorted by Code

<u>Code</u>	<u>Container</u>
CC	Churn
CE	Creel
CF	Coffer
CH	Chest
CI	Canister
CJ	Coffin
CK	Cask
CL	Coil
CO	Carboy, Non-Protected
CON	Container
CP	Carboy, Protected
CR	Crate
CS	Case
CT	Carton
CU	Cup
CV	Cover
CX	Can, Cylindrical
CY	Cylinder
CZ	Canvas
DJ	Demijohn, Non-Protected
DP	Demijohn, Protected
DR	Drum
EN	Envelope
FC	Crate, Fruit
FD	Crate, Framed
FI	Firkin
FL	Flask
FO	Footlocker
FP	Filmpack
FR	Frame
GB	Bottle, Gas
GI	Girders
GZ	Girders in Bndl/Bnch/Trus
HG	Hogshead
HR	Hamper
IN	Ingot
IZ	Ingots in Bundle/Bnch/Trs
JC	Jerrican, Rectangular

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CONTAINER CODES

Sorted by Code

<u>Code</u>	<u>Container</u>
JG	Jug
JR	Jar
JT	Jutebag
JY	Jerrican, Cylindrical
KEG	Keg
LG	Log
LZ	Logs In Bundle/Bunch/Trus
MB	Bag, Multi-ply
MC	Crate, Milk
MS	Sack, Muitiwall
MT	Mat
MX	Matchbox
NE	Unpacked Or Unpackaged
NS	Nest
NT	Net
PA	Packet
PAL	Pallet
PC	Parcel
PG	Plate
PH	Pitcher
PI	Pipe
PK	Package
PL	Pail
PN	Plank
PO	Pouch
PT	Pot
PU	Tray or Tray Pack
PY	Plates in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
PZ	Planks or Pipes, Bnd/Bnch
RD	Rod
RG	Ring
RL	Reel
RO	Roll
RT	Rednet
RZ	Rods in Bundle/Buch/Truus
SA	Sack
SC	Crate, Shallow
SD	Spindle

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CONTAINER CODES

Sorted by Code

<u>Code</u>	<u>Container</u>
SE	Sea-chest
SH	Sachet
SK	Case, Skeleton
SL	Slipsheet
SM	Sheetmetal
ST	Sheet
SU	Suitcase
SW	Shrinkwrapped
SZ	Sheets in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
TB	Tub
TC	Tea-Chest
TD	Tube, Collapsible
TK	Tank, Rectangular
TN	Tin
TO	Tun
TR	Trunk
TS	Truss
TU	Tube
TY	Tank, Cylindrical
TZ	Tubes in Bndl/Bnch/Truss
VA	Vat
VG	Bulk Gas at 1031 MBAR
VI	Vial
VL	Bulk Liquid
VO	Bulk,Solid,Lg Particles
VP	Vacuum-packed
VQ	Bulk Liquified Gas
VR	Bulk,Solid,Granular Parti
VY	Bulk,Solid,Fine Particle
WB	Wickerbottle

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